



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 11, 1920.  
GOVERNOR ALLEN ROUTED  
THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM  
LLOYD GEORGE AND LABOR  
HOW TO TREAT PROFITEERS  
THE STRIKE SITUATION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL





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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 503 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. F. Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 823 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 82—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoofers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.  
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.  
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 636 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 19

## Governor Allen Routed

The campaign of Henry P. Allen, governor of Kansas, in favor of his "can't-strike" law, was side-tracked by President Gompers in their joint debate in New York on June 5th.

The governor has been well press-agented on a rabble-rousing speech that he has been delivering to business men's organizations in the east, but his show was run into a blind siding by President Gompers, who tore to shreds the oratory so common at Citizen's Alliance gatherings 15 years ago.

"We don't take away a worker's divine right to quit work," thundered the Kansas man. "We want to take away Mr. Gompers' divine right to order men to quit work."

The Allen partisans cheered. And everyone present who has the slightest knowledge of trade union methods hooted and laughed.

Mammoth Carnegie hall was packed to the roof when Hon. Alton B. Parker, acting as chairman, introduced President Gompers as the first speaker.

In this trade unionist's long career he was never given such an ovation. Up from the main floor to the first, second and third balconies, and to the top gallery, and then downward, across the immense stage, roars of acclaim broke again and again against the rear wall of the great auditorium. It was a tribute and an inspiration accorded few men. And it was answered in kind by the labor chieftain.

The trade unionist was aggressive and confident and consumed his time discussing human liberty, in defining the terms "capital" and "labor" and citing history to show that the Kansas act is as old as the proverbial hills.

"Our opponents," he said, "confuse capital and labor. Capital is what one has; labor is what one is."

"Those who seek a royal road to tranquility should go back to the long ago, when a man's ears were cut off when he refused to work. For the second offense they were branded and for the third offense they were hanged. There are some things worse than strikes, and among them is a degraded manhood. A virile manhood is the vanguard of civilization."

"In all ages there has been struggle. All the efforts of old to suppress have failed, and the attempt to renew these laws will meet the fate of former edicts by judges and kings."

"We don't need liberty to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' Liberty is the right to own yourself. The man who is a slave or a serf has no liberty."

President Gompers referred to Lincoln's approval of this country's recognition of the workers' right to strike.

"I prefer," said the speaker, "to align myself with the martyred Lincoln than with any reactionary who favors compulsory arbitration."

The Allenites were silent and their opponents cheered. When the roar was dying down another stampede was started by this leather-lunged howl from out of the deep cavern: "That's tellin' 'em, Sammy."

President Gompers took no middle ground on the question of a man's right to own himself. He declared unqualifiedly for the workers' right to strike, and called the Kansas act "an un-American slave law." He showed that through the strike the worker can impress his demands upon

an employer, and how the strike abolished the sweat shops in this State when the law had failed to even minimize this evil. He denounced as a subterfuge the claim that men have the right to quit work as individuals under the Kansas law, and declared that the only ground on which Governor Allen can claim to be right, is that our democracy is a failure.

"This is not an industrial government, it is a political government," said the speaker. "We are sovereign citizens. The right to own ourselves can not be taken from us by government or by court."

President Gompers discussed principles and history. Governor Allen talked on generalities and incidents mainly connected with the Kansas coal miners' strike of last November. Not once did he strike a fundamental note. He said the Kansas law was based on the theory that "no one unit of production has the right to disturb production." President Gompers had referred to this theory and showed where it would eventually lead if rigidly applied, and how the legislature, in passing the law, had turned its blind eye to the profiteers. Governor Allen ignored this challenge, but consumed much time in painting oral pictures of three or four incidents that he said were associated with the miners' strike. These pictures were equally well painted in the Citizens' Alliance literature that flooded the country several years ago.

The governor ignored the principle involved in the Kansas law. In fact, he seemed blind to principle, for he asked: "Why did union officials start to fight this law before they read it?"

Then he painted another picture of a miner who didn't know why he was on strike; who returned to his employment; who was suspended by his local for 99 years; whose family was starving, and how he (the governor) "went down there and secured work for the miner's wife."

Then the governor told how the executives of the four railroad brotherhoods sat in the galleries in Congress with stop watches to force the passage of the Adamson law. This yarn has been repeatedly denied by the brotherhood officials who have shown that they never asked for the law and did not raise their voice in its behalf. This yarn has been one of the governor's most effective rabble rousers. In this case it fell flat and the governor painted more pictures and talked about justice and brotherhood.

The great organ thundered the notes of "America" and the audience was dismissed. Every trade unionist and sympathizer who could not shake President Gompers' hands, shook his own hands and marveled at what a low plane American statesmanship and journalism has fallen when the ages-old scheme of handcuffing workers to their jobs is being advocated in a land dedicated to freedom.

### GOMPERS BESTS GOVERNOR ALLEN.

The alert mind of President Gompers was in its element when he discussed the Kansas "can't-strike" law with Governor Allen of that State in New York City.

The governor insisted that the law was as much against capitalists as laborers, and said when the act was being considered the capitalists favored it but they "wanted the law with

the teeth all located on the lower jaw."

"But I am glad to tell you," continued the governor, "that when the law was finally framed, it had teeth located on the upper jaw and on the lower jaw."

The Allen partisans cheered this illustration of the governor's impartiality, but President Gompers quickly "put the shoe on the other foot" by this reply:

"You know the lower jaw is that upon which the pressure is made. The lower jaw moves. The upper jaw is typical of those who have power and strength. The upper jaw does not move. It is stationary. It stands pat and crushes the lower jaw."

### WANTS WAGES REDUCED.

Henry Abbott, manufacturer and a director of the National Association of Manufacturers, declares that the workers must prepare to accept a reduction in wages, that having been determined at the recent meeting of that body in this city. He declares that each member was told that he must work out his own method of reaching that end. He did not say that the policy agreed upon will have the moral and financial assistance of the entire membership of that association. If that understanding was not reached, what other purpose has it for existence. Now that he has served warning on the workers, with the sanction of his association, it is high time the workers should prepare to meet the emergency by getting into the various unions and insist on being consulted as to whether they will submit to the autocratic orders he has assumed to issue. In telling his story he says:

"Values are going to find their own level rapidly. And they are going to drag the high price of union labor—one of the things which has held them up—right along down with them."

"The manufacturers will not have hard tasks because like a row of bricks on end, if one falls the other comes down with a crash."

"We realize well enough that labor will not voluntarily accept a lower wage. But labor will do so when labor gets hungry. And these wages will not be set by the labor unions, either."

### MARKETING EXPENSIVE.

Waste in transporting and wholesale marketing of food is a vital element contributing to the high cost of living, declares the Federal Trade Commission in a report on the wholesale marketing of food. The commission's theory is that competition among food sellers will reflect in retail prices all economies resulting from losses due to wasteful methods of handling. The policy of the American Federation of Labor recommends the establishment of Rochedale co-operative wholesale and retail stores to guarantee the reflection of all economies in distribution by selling the workers their necessities of life at net cost plus the sales expense.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.



Prices of some commodities are falling. Why we do not know. Some say the condition is only temporary, while others insist it is the beginning of a general decline. Which of the predictions is right cannot be told for some time to come so that to grow enthusiastic now would be premature. Wait and see what story the first of July will have to tell.

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**THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.**  
The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.  
By John E. Bennett.  
(Continued)  
**Why Prices Were Lower in the Latter Sixties, Seventies and Early Eighties.**

Prior to 1850 commodity prices in the United States had been low; and save where the price curve was peaked into a steeple by the presence of war, and only while such war lasted, the line was almost level. In 1850 it began slightly to rise, and thus continued until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, when its rate of ascent became very rapid, so that by 1865 it had risen 85 per cent from its 100 per cent base in 1861. Thence on, however, it fell, dropping to 89 per cent in 1880. At that time in some articles it began to rise, but in many others it continued to drop until 1885-6, and in England even until 1888. The price fall was general in all commercial countries, but it was far more pronounced in the United States than elsewhere; it was less in England, and on the continent of Europe it was experienced in a still lesser degree. From 1888 to 1896 the price line wavered, inclining upward. By 1896 it had practically ceased its fluctuating character, and from thence on the rise became direct, going forward with more rapid ascent as time passed. Today, were the chart of Professor Mitchell extended on the curve of 1860, it would probably show an increase of over 200 per cent above the prices of 1880 in the least advanced articles. The line is still rising, and will continue to rise until either population is profoundly sloughed away by war, or by famine and pestilence, or until the provisions of this platform are enacted into law; in which latter event prices will cease rising, fall, and thereafter tend always lower.

The cause of the rise starting with 1861 was the withdrawal of men from industry by the war, the deflection of the work of many from economic to military activities, the blockades and other incidents of war interfering with production and distribution as is characteristic of hostilities. But why it should have occurred that at the close of the war in 1865 the price line instantly dropped, shooting downward at an angle of 45 degrees across the map, and so declining until 1879, while after the close of the world war in 1918 the price line did not fall but moved upward, the ascent becoming more rapid as time advanced,—why this transpired and is daily happening, economists do not know; and beyond this platform there is no information upon it.

The decline starting in 1865 had its origin in opening to Eastern settlement the free land areas of the West of the United States, which theretofore had been inaccessible to those peoples. This was affected through the building of railroads into that region, which building had gone vigorously on all during the war. At the close of the war the railroads were ready to carry emigrants from the Eastern States into the West, and to spread them over the land. An enormous migration followed. Not only was

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the movement from the Atlantic seaboard, but it drew immense numbers from Europe, and it distributed over the Northwestern States hundreds of thousands of Germans and Scandinavians, while into the Middle and Southern States it carried lesser numbers of the peoples of France and Southern Europe.

#### The Rise of Wages In 1862.

Concurrent with the rise of prices in 1861 there was an equally abrupt rise of wages, the line ascending continuously until 1871, when it began to fall. In August, 1866, these lines crossed, the wage line going up and the price line going down. In 1871 the lines were at their maximum distance apart. During these four and a half years we here had, by operation of natural forces—for labor unions did not then exist—the very condition which will continuously prevail through the same natural forces under the Call System, and which today is commonly assumed and asserted to be impossible in human society, namely, a state of things where prices tend constantly to fall, and wages tend constantly to rise. It was a period of industrial peace, of amity and concord between employee and employer, and of rapid industrial progress.

From 1871, however, on until 1879, the price line and the wage line ran side by side, both declining, the wage line dropping faster than the price line. In the early eighties they started to rise together, and in 1907 the lines again crossed, this time the price line rising and the wage line falling. Despite the efforts of the labor unions to keep the wage line level with the price line they grow yearly farther apart. In 1907 the price line stood at 107.2, while the wage line was at 92. In 1917 the price line was at 169.5, while the wage line was at 112.

#### The Cause of the Rising Wages While Prices Were Falling.

The rise of wages was caused by laborers being drawn away from the East by the free lands of the West. Thereby there ensued in the East a lessened number of men to work, and employers to get men were compelled to bid up wages, offering inducements to hold men back from emigrating. The employers were competing against the opportunity offered in society by free land, and against each other, for it was before the day of the organization of trusts, or of the latter day expansion of a single corporation to embrace up to the Supreme Court limit of "reasonable" share of the market of 53 per cent. The presence of this free land in the West caused a fall in prices of a certain class of farm lands in the East. Many farmers left their farms and went West to take up land. In the northern tier of Atlantic Coast States some of the marginal farms were abandoned, their cultivators moving from cold and stormy situations to more genial climates where better land was free. They were urged to this change by the fact that on many areas of the East one could not grow in competition the kind of products grown on the free Western farms, and laid down cheaply in the East. The effect of this was low priced farming lands on the margin of cultivation in the East, which became a source of opportunity to city laborers, tended to make labor scarce, therefore to boost wages.

The reduction in prices were affected by two forces: by the products of free land, and by Initiative. These newly settled farms of the West poured their foodstuffs into the Eastern markets, and into the markets of Europe, particularly into those of Great Britain where there were no tariffs. The trains of many cars which hauled emigrants westward, came back loaded with cereals, with cattle, hogs and hay. These things lowered the price of food in the East. Cheap food stimulated all other activities, and there came forth an amazing development of industry in all lines. Thousands of new inven-

tions sprung into existence, and were brought into use with far-reaching results. The sail ship was supplanted by the steamship, and land transportation was continuously increased by added improvements and facilities. New and wonderful machinery, devices, systems, chemical formulas, entered all industry, the effect of which was to greatly reduce the cost of producing and distributing, and to cheapen all products.

#### The Outcry of "Overproduction."

In the midst of these operations complaint began to arise in both the United States and Europe of "overproduction." There were large stocks in factories and stores which could not be sold at prices which would return costs to their proprietors. A great outcry was heard, and a strong movement set in to resist low prices, which by all nations came to be looked upon as a scourge and a pest. A "flood of cheap foreign goods," and "goods of cheap foreign labor," were phrases employed in every nation against every other nation; and everywhere, save in England and Holland, tariffs, which had for years been disappearing from the borders of countries, were restored and given a highly protective character.

The purpose of such tariffs was to make prices within the nation high through making goods scarce. Nevertheless, low as prices were, they were not low enough for the general people. Millions could not buy the goods. Cheap food substitutes came into existence. Adulterations lessened the cost and lowered the prices of thousands of articles. Oleomargarine, as butter and cheese, appeared. In Europe the consumption of horseflesh enormously increased; and beet sugar furnished in the temperate zone a local industry, carefully fostered with government bounties to give work to the multitudes of unemployed, while importation of the superior tropical product was discouraged by tariffs.

Despite the fact that low prices were regarded as a blight, and efforts were made to make them higher by keeping out imports, yet the struggle was continuous to further cheapen prices that goods might find buyers. This was sought through cutting wages. Wages had been falling since 1871, as shown by Mitchell's chart. The laborers began to protest. Strikes set in; strikes of unorganized laborers,—for as yet the unions did not exist—to contend against these reductions. The disturbances became ever more pronounced, until 1877 when the great walk-out occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in resistance to a 10 per cent cut in the pay envelope. This disorganized transportation as far West as St. Louis. By 1885 the birth of modern trades unionism had arrived.

(To be continued. Copyrighted 1920 by Emma J. Bennett.)

The union label is a weapon that profits the employer equally with the employee, but only so long as both aim at the same object. It can never be turned against the employee, because it is the latter's exclusive property, to be given or withdrawn at pleasure.



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### LLOYD GEORGE AND LABOR.

Under the caption "Lloyd George and Labour," the London "Daily Herald" of March 27, 1920, publishes an article which reveals to the outside non-English world in a conspicuous manner the present antagonisms and positions held by some of the prominent elements in English politics. (The "Daily Herald" has a circulation of 300,000 and is edited by George Lansbury, who in America would be classed as a socialist radical.) We quote the article in its entirety, omitting only italics, as follows:

"The National Liberal Club—which has become the cockpit for the rival leaders of the Liberal Party to accentuate their differences was yesterday in the temporary occupation of the Lloyd George section of the party. The premier was the guest at a luncheon under the presidency of Capt. Guest, and he took occasion to reply to the speech made by Mr. Asquith in the same arena two days previously. The greater part of his address, however, was devoted to the "Daily Herald" reply to his recent challenge to Labour.

Mr. Lloyd George said he had an unfortunate knack of provoking controversy, and for the speech he delivered last week he had been attacked from the Labour or Socialist Party and by Mr. Asquith's party.

"Now I am going to deal with both of these attacks, and I will take the more important first—the Socialist attack. It is more important because it represents the larger following. It presents the only real alternative. You have only got to read Mr. Asquith's speeches in the House of Commons in order to realize that there is no alternative to it.

"I have heard two of his speeches, and I have found the greatest difficulty in getting up to reply because I have agreed with him and he has agreed with me. Therefore I am going to begin with the party which provides the only alternative front.

"I have been attacked on the ground that I have misrepresented that party. I have no desire to do so. They represent clear, emphatic, sincere convictions. They present an idea which has been believed in by some of the greatest idealists in the world, and I will never talk about them except with the greatest possible respect; and if anybody imagines I made an unfair attack upon them I should be sorry.

"I said first of all that the progress they had made during the last few years was phenomenal. Well, now, is that an attack upon them? It is true.

"The second thing I said about them was this, that in the forefront of their programme and as an integral part of it you have the doctrine of common ownership. Do they deny that? Is that the abuse?

"I have read very carefully everything said by Mr. Clynes, and Mr. Henderson, and by others, and all the apologists for that party. There was not one of them who had denied my statement about the doctrine of Communism as the essential part of their programme. They cannot deny it. If they did their party would be rent and shattered from top to bottom.

"There are friends of ours who say 'They do not mean it; it is only something which is put in to conciliate a section of their own party.' That is a very dangerous doctrine in these days. These are tropical days when seeds put into the ground spring, sprout, mature, and bring forth fruit with startling rapidity, and you cannot put doctrines of that kind in the forefront of the programme of a powerful party and then say it means nothing.

"Supposing that by any chance they win a general election. I am not putting something which is an impossibility. Take the by-elections for instance. They are not so far behind the most powerful party in the state. Suppose they win their General Election and they form their Gov-

ernment. You may say that men like Mr. Clynes, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Henderson are moderate men, and will not do these things.

"They will have to do them or break faith with the people who put them in. They are not the men to do that. They are honorable men—(hear, hear)—and can you risk the trade, the commerce, the industry, and the life of this nation upon the mere chance that Mr. Clynes and Mr. Henderson will break faith and betray their supporters? Society can take no chances in these revolutionary days. (Hear, hear.)

"I will show you what I mean by reference to what appeared in a leading article of the official organ of this party. I do not mean the "Daily Mail" (Laughter and cheers.) That is the unofficial organ. I mean their official responsible paper, the "Daily Herald."

"In a reference to my speech and to Mr. Clynes' and Mr. Henderson's answer to it, the 'Daily Herald' said: 'Labour, both political and industrial, means to put an end to the capitalist system. It means to have the Co-operative Commonwealth. It has seen the evils of competitive Capitalism, which is discredited in every way.'

And later the article says: 'The Labour Movement may differ within itself on isolated points, or about tactics, but for all practical purposes it is solid in its determination to overthrow capitalism and substitute socialism. It follows that it would be impossible to attach too much importance to the by-elections of the moment.'

"That is exactly what I said last week. (Hear, hear.) There is a little paragraph for those who are still under the delusion that the Labor party

is going to draw water and hew wood for the Independent Liberals. (Laughter.)

"By this means it will be assumed that when the general election comes there will be no sort of hesitation or compromise under the pretence of linking up the advanced Liberals and the less advanced Labor party.

"That is the doctrine laid down by their official organ, and, therefore, it behooves us to realize in time that by concealment of the truth if this party snatches a victory—let the nation realize before it does so what it means, and then make its choice deliberately with eyes open. (Hear, hear.)

"There has been a good deal of cheap and sloppy commonplace talk about my speech being an attack upon class and upon class lines. What class did I attack? The working class is not responsible for that program. (Cheers.)

"We should never have been in power at the present moment unless we had millions of work-



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ing men voting for us. (Hear, hear.) In the by-elections, the Coalition vote is still at the top, and that means that the working classes are still supporting it. (Hear, hear.)"

Referring to the above speech of Lloyd George in an editorial in the same issue, the Daily Herald under the caption "The Tacticians" remarks, in part, as follows:

"The quarrel between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith is a noisy but not a very serious affair. They are quarreling about tactics, not about principles. They are both out to defeat labor, but they have different notions as to how it is to be done.

"Mr. George—whom we are pleased to note, is apparently a 'constant reader' of the Daily Herald—is ready to face the fact that labor is out not for ineffective 'reforms' but for a 'new social order' based on the abolition of the wage system; and he wants to line up all the forces of capitalism for the final struggle.

"Mr. Asquith, more cautious, no lover of clear issues, is afraid of that straight fight. He still has faith in the old devices. He hopes that if Tory and Liberal will pursue their spectacular mimic war, they can lure the workers into one or the other of their camps. He wants, it may be, to postpone the real struggle a little longer. He thinks to persuade labor that it is only a variety of Liberalism.

#### ADVICE FROM MOSCOW.

On his return from his visit to Lenine at Moscow, Russia, George Lansbury, the editor of the London "Daily Herald," published the result of his interviews with the Russian leader of the revolutionary socialists of the world. Among other items, we note the following:

"In my interview with Lenine I asked him point blank: Did he consider that organizations joining the Third International and individuals supporting the Soviet system should leave the trade union movement, give up municipal, co-operative and Parliamentary work? His reply was quite definite: 'All Socialists and Communists,' he said, 'should take the lead in trade union, municipal, co-operative, and Parliamentary life, and thus use every means in their power to obtain the triumph of the cause.'"

Those who follow the doings of the red brotherhood in any locality, no doubt, have sufficient discernment to note the eagerness and alacrity with which Lenine's advice is being followed by his dupes in every walk of life. Still, there are those who imagine that all this activity will amount to nothing, as if those who are sowing the wind never would reap what they are seeking—the whirlwind.

#### LABOR MEN RESIGN.

Because the inter-racial Council in New York City favors repealing the literacy test section of the immigration law, John Golden and John P. Frey have resigned from that organization. The former is international president of the United Textile Workers of America, and the latter is editor of the Molders' Journal.

The unionists intimate that the inter-racial council is operated in the interest of employers. In referring to the conference which acted on the literacy test, the unionists say that "throughout the whole session the wishes of practically only one party was heard, and these were not only against any control of immigration in the future, but for the repeal of the few restrictions now in existence.

"We cannot give our countenance or indorsement to the program which the inter-racial council has recently adopted, a program which would, in addition to resulting injuriously to the workers of our own country, fail to provide any adequate rule for the regulation of immigration."

#### LONDON TAILORS.

London tailors and tailoresses were granted a 25 per cent increase of wages taking effect Monday, March 28th, which advanced the men's wage for a 48-hour week from £4 14s. to £5 17. 6d. and the women's wages from £2 16s. to £3 10. The increases are the result of negotiations between the United Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses on the one side and the Association of London Master Tailors and the Merchant Tailors' Federation on the other for a 50 per cent increase. The employers offered a 25 per cent increase and this was accepted on a ballot vote of the members. A joint committee of the two unions has been appointed to carry out the unanimous wish of the members to abolish "out-work" and ensure that all work shall be done by direct employment. The unions have resolved that such an arrangement must be put into operation within 12 months.—London Daily Herald.

#### FRENCH STRIKES ENDED.

In view of the immediate consideration in the Chamber of Deputies of the government's railroad reorganization bill, the General Confederation of Labor has called off the strikes it ordered in support of the general strike which the French Federation of Railway Employees declared May 1st to focus public and government attention on the federation's demand for nationalization of the railroads, the recognition of trade union rights and the abandonment of judicial proceedings against the trade unionists for the exercise of those rights.

In managing the strike the general confederation applied the principle of the quadruple alliance, calling out successively the railroad employees, the coal miners, the dockers, and the marine workers. The government's bill does not meet the demands of the railway nationaliza-

tionists, but its immediate consideration by the Chamber of Deputies is regarded as a victory for the strikers.

Six thousand employees of the book printing industry of France have won the following wage increases after a six weeks' strike: Apprentices under 16 years, both sexes, 15 centimes per hour; apprentices, 16 to 18 years, 20 centimes; adult female employees, 25 centimes; adult male employees, 40 centimes.

#### INTERESTS IDENTICAL.

The national congress of the college instructors' association at Paris, France, has decided to affiliate with the General Confederation of Labor, the affiliation resolution receiving 346 votes against 63. The congress declared that the interests of the instructors are identical with the trade unionists.

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# Labor Clarion

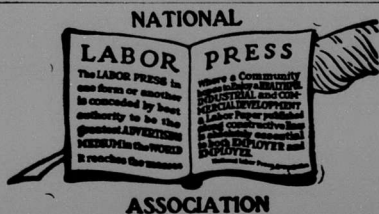
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1920.

If we are true to union principles, we will see to it that our word is as good as our deed. Let your word be as good as your deed. It is better to have tried and failed than to do nothing at all.

Labor's objection to Asiatic immigration is in no sense of a racial character. It is purely economic. The workers object because such immigrants serve to lower the standards of living of the American worker. They are willing to work for lower wages and live under conditions that are unbearable to the American worker. This surely is a legitimate objection and one to which no one can offer logical and fair opposition.

The radicals are always talking about the great number of workers that the American Federation of Labor has failed to organize, but it is very noticeable that they do not devote themselves to unifying these unfortunate workers for whom they express so much sympathy. In truth their mission is not one of organizing the unorganized, but rather the disorganizing of the organized. The doctrine they preach is one of destruction and it so completely absorbs them that it is impossible for them to do anything of a constructive character. This is the price they pay for adopting a harmful course in life.

Almost every city, be it ever so little, manages to own and creditably operate a fire department. But no city, as far as we know, is doing a fire insurance business? Why is this, is it because the hard-headed property owners know that fire insurance as yet is not a business but only speculation and a gamble. If honestly conducted, we can see no reason why a city could not equally well collect premiums and pay fire losses as to fight and subdue the spread of fire. We have several states that conduct personal injury insurance funds successfully and in competition with private companies. Why not extend this form of competition to all kinds of insurance?

## The Strike Situation

Though the situation may seem confused, appearances at this moment indicate that the big metal trades strike of the San Francisco Bay region is approaching its end. Some of the organizations involved maintain that the strike is at an end, while others insist that it is still in full force and effect.

Inasmuch as the trade union public of this and other localities has generously contributed to the support of the striking metal trades and has no official information for the last two or three weeks as to the status of the big strike movement now going on in its ninth month, we have felt it almost a duty to publish a correct version of the present condition.

We are informed that about three weeks ago the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, to safeguard the interests of all concerned, passed a resolution releasing the affiliated unions from their previous obligation to act jointly in the conduct as well as the settlement of the controversy with the shipyards. Evidently, the delegates to that body had come to the conclusion that as a body they had done everything humanly possible to induce the Metal Trades Association to enter into joint negotiations leading up to a renewal of contractual relations. The history of the strike demonstrates the plain fact that there can be no charge that the Council in any particular had neglected any avenue in successfully approximating that result.

By reason of the inordinate length of the struggle, its involved and gigantic problems of financing, and the necessity of coming to a decision for the immediate benefit of all concerned, whether to consider further efforts at joint action useless or still an open field, the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, in our opinion decided wisely to give back into the hands of the affiliated unions the freedom and initiative of thought and action, which as a central body it obviously could not allow while united purpose and conduct seemed the essential thing to impress upon the obstinate employers a realization of the enormous wrong in breaking their solemn word of honor.

The time elapsed and results of the struggle indicated that in this instance concert of action was no longer needed nor practical, but that evidently better results will be obtained by going back to the old style of individual craft fighting and guerilla warfare.

Resolution once being taken to release the unions from their mutual obligations, and restoring to each of them its former autonomy and right to use its own resources and initiative, the new policy soon came into action.

First the maritime carpenters, and the coppersmiths, followed by the steamfitters and the Oakland engineers, called off the strike and permitted their members to return to work in the shipyards.

The following week Machinists No. 68, of San Francisco, took similar action. The blacksmiths and helpers likewise called the strike off.

Many of the unions have taken no action whatever on the new policy, chiefly because their members are already working under union conditions, and as to them the strike is a past incident.

The boilermakers, with four locals, held a joint mass meeting and almost unanimously resolved to continue the strike until such time as the shipyards shall deal with them collectively and submit joint terms, thus rejecting the individual proposals of terms submitted to them by the various shipyards.

In looking over the roster of unions that have either taken no action on the new policy or resolved to continue the strike, we find the following: Asbestos Workers, Boilermakers, Electrical Workers, Engineers, Draftsmen, Foundry Employees, Laborers, Machinists of Oakland, Metal Polishers, Molders, Painters, Patternmakers, and Sheet Metal Workers.

The result of our investigation is that there is still a big strike on, involving many thousands. Consequently moral and financial support is needed and should be continued to the same generous extent as in the past to enable the new policy to work out such results as will demonstrate the resourcefulness and strength of labor, and the impotence of big capital to work permanent wrong and injury upon the labor movement.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Everything that has come into existence and which continues to exist, has a reason for its existence and thereby acquires a sort of legitimate existence. It is a sign of immaturity and lack of understanding in those who profess to see about themselves in everything that exists only what is degraded and evil in its purpose.

A secessionist union in the States advises machinists to get into an organization with a "kick" in it. A horse that is continually kicking over the traces is not doing very valuable work and the analogy between the refractory quadruped and the union that has nothing more to offer than a "kick" is striking to say the least.—Edmonton, Alberta, Free Press.

William Jennings Bryan is advocating another amendment to the Federal Constitution of a silly character. He said, in addressing a gathering of churchmen in the East: "The time is not far distant when our Constitution will have written into it a single standard of morals. Under it there will be no segregation of sin. There will be no licensing of vice. And penalties for immorality will be visited alike on man and woman." Why should such an amendment be necessary? What is there in the Constitution at the present time that makes any distinction between men and women in the matter of morals? We have altogether too many fanatics in this country who desire to regulate every human activity by law and they are becoming unbearable nuisances. The unenforceable prohibition law is a monument to their imbecility, but apparently they are not yet through and will not be until they have succeeded in placing the bann upon tobacco, pastries and a few other "hurtful" things.

The radical delegates to the Montreal convention of the American Federation of Labor are making their usual pre-convention campaign through the Associated Press to create distrust in the minds of the rank and file of American labor as to the fealty and sincerity of the majority of delegates to that convention. Their stunt this season, as framed in the Associated Press dispatch, reads: "Montreal, June 6.—Efforts will be made to have the American Federation of Labor, which opens its annual convention here tomorrow, lay the foundation for the establishment of an American labor party, leaders of the progressive wing of the Federation declared tonight. They announced plans to launch a fight for the appointment of a special committee to draft an 'ideal platform' during the next twelve months and submit it to the 1921 Federation convention as the basis for a new party." The cloven hoof of Marxian radicalism is revealed in this dispatch. It is more than an insult to the intelligence of the American workers to even assume by implication or innuendo, as in the above dispatch, that the majority of the delegates to that convention are not progressives, and that the only progressives are those who advocate the establishment of a national labor party. The radicals in and out of the labor movement, chiefly out, are the very ones who at all times for the last forty years have been preaching and sought to instill into the organized labor movement these "efforts to lay the foundation for the establishment of an American labor party." It is the usual socialist and capitalist propaganda against the trade-union movement, the only movement which is doing something really progressive and worth while for American workers.

## WIT AT RANDOM

### STOPYERKICKIN'

By Carweth.

A mule there was and he kicked a kick  
Even as mules all do;  
His kick was strong and 'twas hard and quick,  
But he never accomplished a worthy trick,  
For he kicked at the moon and it made him sick,  
A lesson for me and you.

Merry One—Cheer up, old man! Why don't you drown your sorrow?

Sad One—She's bigger than I am, and besides, it would be murder!—London Tit-Bits.

In a circulating library a woman patron was observed always smelling the books when taking out a new volume. On being asked why she did this, she answered that she never chose books that smelled of perfume but only those that smelled of tobacco. "For," said she, "it is a fact that the best books are always read by men."

Leo Youngworth, right hand bower of former Senator Frank P. Flint, chairman of the California delegation, got off the poppy special the last stop in Iowa and was surrounded by a reception committee. "Where ya from?" asked the spokesman.

Leo gave a hitch to his trousers. "From the biggest city in Iowa, by gosh," he said.

"And what might that be, sir?"

"Los Angeles," called Youngworth as he grabbed the moving coach.—Edgar T. Gleeson.

"Steaks and joints to suit all pockets."

So declared the printed notice in the butcher's window. The hungry tramp passing by observed it greedily. Then bracing himself for the coming ordeal he entered the shop.

"Well, sir," said the salesman, coming forward, "and what can I get for you?"

The knight of the road pondered a moment, then remarked:

"Look 'ere, guv'nor, you say you've got joints to suit all pockets. Well, what about a chap with an empty pocket. What 'ave you got for 'im?"

The salesman smiled.

"I'm afraid we can only offer him the cold shoulder," he answered.

Medium—The spirit of your wife is here now; do you wish to speak to her through me?

Widower—Ask her where the dickens she put my summer underwear.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Two negroes were arguing about their respective "toughness."

"Why man, I'm so bad that where I come from they calls me Wood Alcohol."

"That's where you come from. Where I live you'd answer to de name of Sweet Cider."—American Legion Weekly.

Old Farmer Turmut went to London for a visit, and, on a friend's advice, stayed at a quiet hotel in Bloomsbury. On his return to the village this friend asked him how he had got on.

"Rotten!" retorted the old chap, shortly.

"Why, weren't they nice to you at the hotel?" asked the friend in surprise.

"Nice!" Old Turmut's tones were withering. "Well, if you call it being nice to fool a man because he comes from the country, they were. Why, the very first night that I stayed there they gave me a big bottle to take to bed, and when I unscrewed the stopper there weren't nothing in it but hot water."—Houston Post.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### JAPANESE PENETRATION IN HAWAII.

A cable dispatch from Honolulu states that foreign-language schools outnumber American public schools in Hawaii. The great majority of the foreign-language schools are Japanese.

The Superintendent of Schools for the Territory states that by 1918 the Japanese population in the Territory had increased to 103,000, nearly one-half of the total population; that Japanese school children comprised 40 per cent of the entire school enrollment in all the schools of the Territory; that the annual increase in enrollment is fully 50 per cent Japanese.

At last years session of the Territorial Legislature in Honolulu a bill was introduced to require all applicants for teachers' certificates to know the English language, American history and American civics. The bill was tabled. Japanese influence was responsible. The passage of the bill would automatically have abolished the Japanese schools.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, lecturer at the Imperial University of Japan and Japan's foremost propagandist in this country, writing after a thorough survey of the Islands in 1915, said:

"Within a score of years the majority of the voters in the Territory of Hawaii will be of Japanese and Chinese ancestry."

The Nippu Niji, a Japanese paper of Honolulu, wrote on May 26, 1919, that "ten or fifteen years hence there will be great hope for a dominating influence of the Japanese." By the year 1933, this paper states, the Japanese vote will decide whether Democrats or Republicans shall win in any election. This Japanese "hope" is borne out by the figures.

Hawaii is an object lesson to California.

In California the problem is not yet full-blown. It is in the making. But action will be required, and that promptly, if the problem is to be attacked while it is yet open to attack.

Mr. V. S. McClatchy, in his remarkable pamphlet, "The Germany of Asia," says:

"The situation . . . induces the belief . . . that Hawaii is already practically lost to Americans and to the United States, and that there is not any feasible plan by which she can be reclaimed."

### ALAMEDA MUNY LIGHT PAYS.

Alamedans beat the high cost of living during the past 19 months \$38,510.63 by owning their own electric lighting plant.

Added to this is a profit of \$63,459.75 earned during the 12-month period ending March 31, 1920, and a saving of approximately \$10,000 because the Alameda minimum service charge is but 50 cents instead of \$1 per month, as allowed in cities served by private companies.

Thus it can be seen that over \$100,000 has accrued during the past year by virtue of municipal ownership.

But the big feature of this remarkable story lies in the \$38,000 figure mentioned in the first paragraph. Here is how Alamedans' are "in pocket" that amount:

On July 1, 1918, the State Railroad Commission, appealed to by the various public service companies operated privately within the State, authorized a "surcharge" of ten per cent on all monthly bills. This surcharge was allowed as a direct outcome of higher producing costs, brought about by the cheapened dollar, attributable to the war. Alameda, progressing very nicely, even under advanced cost conditions, did not seek a surcharge privilege. So for the nineteen months intervening the cost of service in this city has remained the same as previous to that time.—Alameda Municipal Journal.



**PROHIBITION VALID.**

Court battles over prohibition have ended in final and complete defeat for the wets.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a sweeping decision last Monday covering both the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead enforcement act, held both of these legislative enactments constitutional.

The only form of attack now left for the wets is through amendment of the Volstead act permitting a greater amount of alcoholic content than one-half of one per cent as provided in the law in its present form. The wets will continue their fight to elect members of Congress favorable to an amendment of the act. Sentiment in the present Congress is overwhelmingly on the dry side. The wets, however, refused to give up hope that a revulsion of feeling on the part of the voters of the country may sweep a wet Congress into power. Nothing in the Supreme Court decisions will prevent amendments permitting the manufacture of light wines and beers.

The Supreme Court decision, upholding the constitutionality of the Federal prohibition amendment, follows:

1.—The adoption by both Houses of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution sufficiently shows that the proposal was deemed necessary by all who voted for it. An

express declaration that they regarded it as necessary is not essential. None of the resolutions whereby prior amendments were proposed contained such a declaration.

2.—The two-thirds vote in each house which is required in proposing an amendment is a vote of two-thirds of the members present—assuming the presence of a quorum—and not a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership present and absent. *Missouri Pacific Railway Company vs. Kansas*, 248 U. S. 276.

3.—The referendum provisions of State constitutions and statutes cannot be applied, consistently with the Constitution of the United States in the ratification or rejection of amendments to it. *Hawke vs. Smith—U. S.—decided June 1, 1920.*

4.—The prohibition of the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, as embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment, is within the power to amend reserved by Article V of the Constitution.

5.—The amendment by lawful proposal and ratification has become a part of the Constitution, and must be respected and given effect the same as other provisions of that instrument.

6.—The first section of the amendment—the one embodying the prohibition—is operative throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States; binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers and individuals within those limits, and of its own force invalidates any legislative act—whether by Congress, by a State Legislature, or by a Territorial Assembly—which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits.

7.—The second section of the amendment, the one declaring "the Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation," does not enable Congress or the several states to defeat or thwart the prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means.

8.—The words "concurrent power" in that section do not mean joint power, or require that legislation thereunder by Congress to be effective shall be approved or sanctioned by the several states or any of them; nor do they mean that the power to enforce is divided between Congress and the several states along the lines which separate or distinguish foreign and interstate commerce from intrastate affairs.

9.—The power confided to Congress by that section, while not exclusive, is territorially co-extensive with the prohibition of the first section, embraces manufacture and other intrastate transactions as well as importation, exportation and interstate traffic, and is in nowise dependent on or affected by action or inaction on the part of the several states or any of them.

10.—That power may be exerted against the disposal for beverage purposes of liquor manufactured before the amendment became effective, just as it may be against subsequent manufacture for those purposes. In either case it is a constitutional mandate or prohibition that is being enforced.

11.—While recognizing that there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in treating beverages as within its power of enforcement, we think those limits are not transcended by the provision of the Volstead act, wherein liquors containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume and fit for use for beverage purposes are treated as within that power. *Jacob Ruppert vs. Caffey*, 251 U. S. 264.

To the woman of the trade unionist household the union label affords a guarantee that the wages earned under union conditions are expended upon union products and for the maintenance of union conditions, to return with interest in improved conditions for all.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

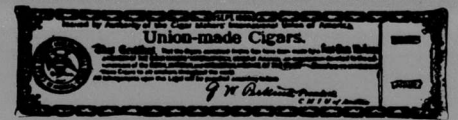
**BROWN & KENNEDY**

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valenola

San Francisco

**SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE****BLUE LABEL CIGAR****The Ideal Tenant**

The Service Department has received the following letter from a physician: "Have just read your 'ad' in regard to water waste, and must say that I heartily approve."

"I am not a property-owner, so do not have to pay a water bill."

"In our family we take many baths—shower, not tub, which can be done efficiently with but 20 per cent of water used by tub."

"You ought to advertise this idea."

It is a good idea, but we prefer to advertise "The Ideal Tenant."

The Ideal Tenant realizes that his duty to the property-owner does not end with prompt payment of the rent.

The Ideal Tenant is as careful of the rented premises as he is of his own furniture.

The Ideal Tenant tries to save the property-owner from unnecessary expense.

The Ideal Tenant dislikes water waste. If the faucet or the toilet leaks, he notifies the property-owner, so that repairs may be made without delay.

If all tenants were Ideal Tenants, property-owners would have little need for our Service Department.

But some tenants are wasteful, some are thoughtless, some are careless about leaks.

Our Service Department will be kept busy rendering Useful Service to property-owners until all tenants are as careful as this physician.

**SPRING VALLEY**  
WATER COMPANY**UNION MEN**

Support the

**Sunday Closing Rally**

By Barbers' Union, Local 148

TRINITY CENTER

23rd Street near Mission

Sunday, June 13th, 7:30 P. M.

GOOD SPEAKER EXCELLENT MUSIC

See announcements in newspapers

YOU ARE WELCOME

**R. A. TROYER  
THE KODAK MAN**DEVELOPING, PRINTING, ENLARGING.  
EVERYTHING IN PHOTO SUPPLIES2473 MISSION ST., Near Twenty-first  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIADr. Andrew N. Logie Dr. Clarence A. Kline  
We specialize on Continuous Vision and Kryptek  
Glasses

OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

Affiliated with California Hospital Association  
WATCHES AND JEWELRY

2048 MISSION STREET

S. P. Watch Inspectors Phone Market 7097

**Quality First****UNITED STATES  
LAUNDRY**

Telephone Market

1721

Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars



**LABOR'S POLITICAL JURISDICTION.**

The American Federation of Labor does not assume political party jurisdiction over trade unionists, and before it could it must abandon guarantees to every individual member of organized labor and acquire new power from affiliates, said American Federation of Labor Secretary Frank Morrison in a letter in which is stated the non-partisan political theory of the American Federation of Labor.

"The organized workers," said Secretary Morrison, "have consistently opposed the turmoil distraction of partisan politics which would dilute—and in many cases has destroyed—militant trade unionism.

"Fourteen years ago (1906) the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor declared:

"We are not a political party. We disclaim political party jurisdiction. We set up no claim of authority over the political acts of our members. We could not, if we would, for all the political authority we might assume, violate the protection due every man from the union which grants him his card.

"If we are to create new tests of regularity in unionism, we must first obtain new power from the affiliated bodies which make up the Federation."

"The American Federation of Labor has no authority to declare for aught but the non-partisan political policy," continued Secretary Morrison. "Contrary action would do violence to the theory of voluntary action by wage earners which is constantly urged by the Federation and would annul the guarantee of political freedom that is assured every member of the Federation.

"This guarantee has grown out of the experiences of the workers, expressed in their national and international union conventions, in their constitutions and by-laws and later reflexed by delegates from these unions to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

"To say that 'it is time to make a change' while trade unionists insist on rigidly maintaining the economic character of their organizations, refuse to be told how to vote and decline to turn their union meetings into political caucuses, is to ignore the first essentials of correct reasoning.

"In the light of history and facts, the claim that any individual trade unionist or group of trade unionists are responsible for the American Federation of Labor non-partisan policy is mere assertion.

"Trade unionists are not impelled in their present course by sentiment or by a stubborn refusal to 'take the easiest way.'

"They reject sentiment when discussing plans to combat social injustice and their experience teaches them that there is no 'easy way' to right wrongs that only disappear after long and persistent agitation that eventually develops an enlightened public opinion."

**BLOWS OWN HORN NOW.**

Today a national convention is like the opening of the rabbit season, with ten hunters to every rabbit. The office doesn't seek the man now, the man seeks the office, right out in the open, club in hand; and, if you will look out of your hotel window almost any old time now, you can see about sixteen lusty candidates and their helpers chasing the poor thing to its lair.

In the old days, if a candidate said so much as "I'm in the hands of my friends," he was looked upon as having set one foot right on the dead line of propriety, and a great many folks thought he had gone over it. Now he not only informs the world that he is a candidate, but that he is a lalapaloosa—a world beater—and the grandest thing that ever went on two feet. In the way of virtue, wisdom and pure statesmanship, he has all the rest skinned a mile. As for the low-browed thug whose miserable headquarters are in the

other hotel, to call him a statesman or pretend that he knows how to get away with this presidency job is absurd. "Ha, ha! Don't be deceived by his ridiculous claims. I am it, the old original hot stuff; pin your faith on me. He calls himself tried and true. Nonsense! When you come right down to brass tacks, I am the only friend the American people ever had."—Chas. Edward Russell.

**PROFITEERING IN CLOTHES.**

When a man pays \$65 for a suit of clothes these days, he is handing over a profit of \$27.64 to the retailer, according to W. Jett Lauck, former secretary of the National War Labor Board and consulting economist for railroad employees in their wage movement before the Railroad Labor Board.

"At the present time," said Mr. Lauck, "the labor cost in producing a suit of clothes is only 20 per cent of the price taken from the consumer, while ten years ago the price included a bill of 22 per cent to labor. So it readily can be seen that the buyer of a suit of clothes is paying those who labored on the product less proportionately, than in 1910.

"Although the retailer's increases have been huge in the monetary sense, they are much less proportionately than those of the manufacturing corporations. Woolen mills' profits for the present year will approximate five times those taken in 1910, while the garment manufacturers' profits at the present time are 350 per cent of their 1910 average."

It is shown that the largest woolen manufacturing concern in America increased its annual net income from an average of \$1,000,000 in the pre-war years to an annual average of nearly \$9,000,000 during 1916-18.

One of the largest clothing houses in the country increased its profits from an average of \$859,219 in 1912-14 to \$1,625,593 in 1916-18, and \$2,200,219 in 1919.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark Get it.

**COAL WAGE BOARD.**

President Wilson has appointed a commission of three men to settle the wage controversy between the anthracite coal miners and operators. The commission's award is to be made within sixty days if possible and its award as to wages will be retroactive to April 1st, the date when the contracts between the miners and the operators expired. The members of the commission are: William O. Thompson of Columbus, Ohio; Neal J. Ferry of McAdoo, Pa., and William L. Connell of Scranton, Pa.

**GRANAT BROS.**

MISSION'S LARGEST JEWELERS

Jewelry Manufacturers

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

2242-2248 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Market 98

Phone Market 3390

**GUS H. WILD**

TIRE AND REPAIRING CO.

Tires and Vulcanizing

590 VALENCIA STREET NEAR 17TH

3 Stores

GET YOUR

"KELLY"

at

The Kelly Shops  
Men's Hats

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET  
2670 MISSION STREET  
3051 SIXTEENTH STREET

3 Stores

**MOGUL**  
UNION MADE  
**Overalls**

The brass buttons on Mogul overalls are fastened securely. Workmen can depend upon them to "stay put."

All Sizes at All Dealers

WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY32 Battery Street  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.*More Wear For The Money*



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 4, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present excepting Vice-President McGuire, who was excused.

**Credentials** — Professional Embalmers—William J. Williams, vice Clifford Russell. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Labor Publicity Committee, announcing meeting for following Saturday evening. From Samuel Gompers and family, acknowledging expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement through the death of Mrs. Gompers. From California State Federation of Labor, advising that Senator Inman will speak before the Council this evening. From the following unions, enclosing donations to striking metal trades: Street Carmen, Sausage Makers, Sailors, Moving Picture Operators, Watchmen.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks, requesting assistance in adjusting differences with H. S. Elliott store. Wage scale of Warehouse and Cereal Workers. From Retail Clerks No. 432, requesting that name of Foreman & Clark be taken off the unfair list.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Circular letter of Label Section, relative to "Buy Union Made Tobacco and Cigars." Minutes of Label Section.

Referred to Non-Partisan Political Committee—Letter from American Federation of Labor, proposing the organizing of a corps of four-minute speakers for the purposes of the coming campaign.

Requests complied with—From Public Education Society, requesting appointment of a representative to meet in a series of conferences with other representatives of organizations interested in education, for the purpose of drafting suitable legislation to cover aims desired. Delegate Theo. Johnson appointed by the chair. From San Francisco Post Office Clerks, requesting co-operation in promoting public sentiment for support of postal employees, to promote efficiency in the service.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Heard grievances of Grocery Clerks and Acme Cash Store, and laid matter over one week to provide for an adjustment. Laid over wage scale of Bakery Wagon Drivers one week to enable unions involved to be consulted. In the matter of controversy of Cemetery Workers with Cemetery Associations, committee recommended that the union be advised not to take action without first consulting the Executive Committee of the Council, and in event of non-compliance with this condition, the union gets no assistance from the Council. Report concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on the bills, which were ordered paid.

**New Business**—Moved, that a vote of appreciation be tendered the officers of the Council and Supervisor McLeran for their efforts in behalf of labor in connection with the making of the budget for the fiscal year 1920-1921; motion carried.

State Senator J. M. Inman delivered an address to the Council on the subject of Japanese ownership of land and the movement to amend the anti-alien land law so as to prevent aliens ineligible to citizenship from obtaining ownership and possession of the agricultural lands of California. He presented statistics and other information on the subject, showing the increasing menace confronting this country relative to

Asiatic immigration and settlement.

Receipts—\$1494.65. Expenditures—\$1277.65.

Adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Demand the union label, card and button.

### LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held June 2, 1920.

Meeting called to order by President Brundage at 8:20 p. m. with all officers present except Brother I. P. Beban.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Communications**—From Lachman Bros., thanking the Section for calling their attention to the fact that their printing does not bear the union label, but will see that it does in the future; referred to Allied Printing Trades Council for further action. Minutes of St. Louis Label Trades Section; filed.

**Reports of Union**—Cooks' Union report they are obtaining an increase of pay and a shorter workday in houses of a certain class. Cracker Bakers report a vigorous campaign against the National Biscuit Company's products which are strictly unfair to them. Bill Posters report that the letters on the Emporium boycott were signed by all their members. Pressmen report all working; that they request a demand for the Allied Printing Trades Council label; that their members also signed the Emporium letters; also that a personal letter was sent to Mr. Martin; that Idora Park and Neptune Beach were displaying posters on the billboards without the union label; that the Alpine Milk Co. was moving their home office to here and would do a lot of advertising; requests the Section's assistance; referred to Label Agent. Boxmakers and Sawyers report nine initiations; that they are short of men for the jobs; that they have three factories signed up with a new agreement and expect another in the near future. Gas Workers report on initiations and a raise in wages. Sheet Metal Workers seeking information on the Emporium boycott, same was given; also got a raise in wages. Glove Workers report things quiet; had two applications for the label, from Hamilton & Carhart and Harry Bartell. Cigarmakers report busy here but good many on strike in other parts of the United States, especially in Tampa, Florida; members being assessed one dollar per week. Garment Workers request a demand for their union label. Hoisting Engineers report that they are handling the Emporium letter through a committee so as to reach the wives of their members. Waiters report conditions good; obtained a new wage scale of \$24.00 per week.

**Agitation Committee**—Report progress on the union slide matter and on increasing the attendance at the Section's meetings.

**Label Agent**—Reports that he had communicated with the proper authorities on registering

Phone Market 2139

**M. WEINER & SON**

FINE TAILORING

The Union Tailor

Also a Complete Line of Ready-to-Wear Suits  
3005 16th Street San Francisco, Calif.

Phone Valencia 4745

J. Rutishauser

**Exposition Auto Supply Co.**  
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES

Open evenings and Sundays until noon

Cor. 21st & Valencia Sts. San Francisco

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

**UNION FLORIST**

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

*Your word is as good as your dollar at this Store. Come and order anything you need to make your home comfortable. Enjoy it while you pay for it on Easy Monthly Payments.*

Furniture  
Draperies  
Stoves  
Heaters  
Rugs  
Carpets

Mattresses  
Bedding  
Dishes  
Silverware  
Cooking Utensils  
Household Articles

**M. Friedman & Co.**

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON

The Biggest Furniture House on the  
Pacific Coast

**Herman's Hats**

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street

at Twentieth

**Summerfield & Haines**

Union-Made  
CLOTHING

Cor. Agents  
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

## The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Commercial

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$64,107,311.15

60,669,724.15

1,000,000.00

2,437,587.00

318,780.48



James H. Sorensen  
Dress and Dress

At the Big Red Clock  
and the Chimes

**Sorensen Co.**

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

Phone Kearny 2017

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

Store Open 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday Included

REPAIRING

The One Price Jewelry Store  
Everything Marked in Plain Figures



the union label of the various unions and find but few that are registered. Sent out circular letter for the tobacco industry; that he sent letters to the firms as instructed on non-union printing. It was suggested at this time that he do the same in regards to the Savage tires.

**New Business**—Brother Buehrer, speaking for the Draftsmen's Union, wanted information as to getting their label on blue prints of construction plans. It was suggested that it was a matter for the Building Trades Council to handle.

**Good of the Section**—Brother Zant spoke on co-operation and the work of the Consumers' Co-operative League. Brother Lively also spoke and stated that he was still in hopes of reaching the five hundred mark in membership of the women to this Section, and we should lend all our efforts to bring that about; then we could talk co-operation.

**Receipts**—Dues, \$30.50; P. C. tax, \$3.53.

**Bills**—Hall rent, \$8.00; G. J. Plato, \$11.00; Herbert Lane, \$1.00; Emil G. Buehrer for Acting Secretary, \$11.00; Special Fund, \$25.00.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet Wednesday, June 16, 1920.

"You are urged to demand the union label, card and button."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

#### LABEL SECTION.

San Francisco, Calif., May 25, 1920.

To All Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

Conditions in the cigar and tobacco industry are deplorable. Throughout the country the cigarmakers are battling to maintain their precious organization.

The concentrated force and power of the American Tobacco Company and its subsidiary corporations, all perfect types of labor-hating, spirit-crushing, slave-breeding trusts, has almost accomplished the disruption of the Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers' unions.

This is evidenced by the reduced number of brands of union-made tobacco, cigars and cigarettes to be found on sale at the local tobacco stores. Union men seem to have entirely forgotten the Golden Rule of trade unionism—"Demand the union label" and "Buy union made goods only."

Like the ostrich with his head buried in the sand, short-sighted union men deceive themselves only. They do not know that many of their employers gauge their loyalty to their union by the number of "Bull Durham" sacks swept out of the workshop.

These employers are shrewd business men, shrewd enough to know that a man who is not game enough to stick for his declared union principles, is not game enough to stick long for the same principles whenever the going becomes a little hard.

It is because of the splendid drill in loyalty to principle which the union label affords that your local union, no matter whether you have a label to exploit or not, can no longer afford to neglect drilling your members in the practice of demanding union-made goods. You can no longer afford to wink at your members leaving scab tobacco packages in your union meeting halls, nor can you afford to keep quiet while some of your prominent and near prominent members enter your meetings with "Owl" cigars in their mouths.

San Francisco should have more union cigarmakers employed, and more union made cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes should be sold here. We mean that the proportion of scab tobacco, cigars and cigarettes sold here is entirely too large.

There is but one remedy, "Buy union made tobacco and cigars."

#### MEETING OF EDUCATORS.

When the state superintendents of 30 States met at Washington to discuss the needs of the educational departments of their respective States, United States Commissioner of Education Claxton said:

"The great American public must decide quickly whether it wants universal education or not. Latest figures obtained by the Federal bureau of education show that between 300,000 and 400,000 children in the United States last year were without schooling. Approximately 70 per cent of the people of the United States left school at 14 years of age and 40 per cent did not complete the eighth grade."

Delegates from various States submitted reports on the shortage of teachers ranging from a deficit of 400 in the case of Indiana to 1700 in California. Only Massachusetts reported a normal supply of instructors.

The organized labor movement has always stood for absolutely free public school education, including free text books. The solution of the problem of the children out of school is to increase real wages to the point where wage-earners can give their children a thorough education, enact an effective national child labor law, and then enforce the compulsory school attendance laws now cluttering the statute graveyards of every State.

#### EMPORIUM NOT AS USUAL.

The Emporium is complaining in the press of being "upset by carpenters, wherefore business is suffering somewhat." It is no longer a secret that the staff of extra carpenters were called in to make filing cabinets for the thousands of notices received from former customers withdrawing their patronage from the Emporium. If our readers will help a good cause along, we hope they will each send a notice in writing to the Manager of the Emporium reading something like this one, which is circulated for signature by some of the unions interested in having the Emporium become fair to organized labor. The notice reads:

Mr. M. B. Schlesinger, Manager, The Emporium, Market near Fourth, San Francisco, Cal.  
Dear Sir: As I am in sympathy with the aims and objects of organized labor, and as I am reliably informed and understand your attitude as the executive head of the The Emporium is antagonistic and opposed to organized labor, I will therefore be compelled to patronize some other establishment until such time as The Emporium is declared fair to organized labor. Very truly  
Yours,..... Name.....Address.  
Keep The Emporium "upset."

#### ONE BIG UNION.

In a recent address on the "One Big Union," at Trinity Center, Twenty-third and Mission streets, William Costley, district president of the One Big Union, is reported as having delivered the following:

"Bearing one another's burdens is the basic principle of the One Big Union. Christianity and the One Big Union have much in common."

It is also reported that Costley declared that the One Big Union stood for the "open shop," which is not news to trade unionists, who have always maintained that the object of the One Big Union was the destruction of the trade union movement.

"Forty years of closed shop under the conservative policy of the American Federation of Labor has failed to better the condition of four-fifths of the laboring men of America," said Costley, who, like all advocates of the One Big Union, attacks the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, at every opportunity.

#### UNIONIZATION OF L. A. COOKS.

An intensive organizing campaign among the 3000 unorganized cooks and waiters of Los Angeles is to be undertaken by J. Weinberger, Secretary of San Francisco Waiters' Union No. 30. Weinberger, who was largely responsible for the reorganization of the San Francisco culinary workers following the strike of 1916, was selected for the work by the international organization. A number of previous efforts have been made to unionize the Los Angeles culinary workers, but none of them has prevailed.

The union label unites all interests that lie in the improvement of industrial conditions through the abolition of the sweatshop, tenement house, unsanitary factory, convict labor, Chinese labor, night labor and child labor. Each of these evils has its antidote in the union label.

#### Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

WEEK BEGINNING THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE

NELLIE V. NICHOLS  
Herself

"LAST NIGHT," as spent in Music and Laughter, by Earl Cavanaugh, Anna Francis, Earl Miller and Several Congenial Companions; BERT HANLON, Eccentric Singing and Talking Comedian; OLIVER SMITH & CO., in "A Touch in Time"; WERNER & AMOROS TRIO, "Love's Follies"; EMIL & WILLIE, "Just a Pair o' Eyeglasses"; JACK BAXLEY & LILLIAN PORTER in "The Call of a Song"; BOTHWELL BROWNE, with his BATHING BEAUTIES and the BROWNE SISTERS, in a 20th Century Revue.

Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00  
Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

EXCEPT SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS  
PHONE DOUGLAS 70

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

*Lundstrom*

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality — STORES — First in Style  
1126 Market 2640 Mission  
605 Kearny 26 Third  
Factory, 1114 Mission

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES  
DRAPERIES on the BEDDING

EASIEST TERMS

EASTERN  
OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading Stamp

#### Godeau Funerals

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

JULIUS S. GODEAU

41 Van Ness Ave., S. F.

Telephone Market 711

Branches:

Oakland

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# BUY FOR LESS

in the Mission



Always Ask For  
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS  
Any Store on Mission Street  
Between Sixteenth and Army

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Fairyland Theatre.  
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
Maitland Playhouse, Stockton.  
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Regent Theatre.  
Pal's Waffle Kitchen.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

B. R. Braun, for the last ten years a member of the Hicks-Judd chapel, died at Franklin Hospital on Monday, June 7, 1920. He had been confined in the hospital for a period of about two months, a sufferer from dropsy, which disease was the cause of his death. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon, June 10, from the Golden Gate Undertaking Parlors, under auspices of the union. Interment was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery. So far as could be ascertained, Braun had no relatives in this country. It is thought that he had relatives in Germany. His estate will be handled by the Public Administrator.

Nelson B. Miles, formerly a member of No. 21, but now a member of Woodland Typographical Union, was run down by a motor truck on Powell Street Tuesday, June 8. He suffered severe lacerations of both legs and one foot. He will probably remain in a hospital in this city for some time before it will be possible to remove him to his home in Woodland.

L. A. Wozniak, a member of Chicago Typographical Union, is spending his vacation in San Francisco. He is a brother of S. A. Wozniak, a member of No. 21 and proprietor of the Wagner Printing Company, 1105 Mission Street.

The well-known firm of Taylor & Taylor has disposed of its linotype machines. In future the firm will depend on trade shops to do the linotype part of its composition.

The following is an unofficial statement of the vote cast in 727 subordinate unions for officers of the International Typographical Union. The vote was taken on May 26 and the returns reported up to June 1:

President—Marsden G. Scott, 26200; John McFarland, 27441.

First Vice-President—Walter W. Barrett, 27,823; J. J. Dirks, 25,425.

Second Vice-President—James J. Hoban, 28,029; Carl Jensen, 25,332.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Hays, 29,038; William E. Towne, 24118.

Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—James Drury, 24,749.

Agent Union Printers' Home—Joe M. Johnson, 27,984.

Board of Auditors—John M. Dugan, 20,960.

Delegates to A. F. of L.—Frank Morrison, 44,770; Max S. Hayes, 27,660; T. W. McCullough, 26,757; William Young, 26,488; Charles P. Howard, 28,742.

Trustees Union Printers' Home—Thomas McCaffery, 28880; Walter E. Ames, 28,800; George P. Nichols, 25,867.

## UNION MUSIC.

On another page of this paper, there appears an announcement from the Musicians' Union, relative to the employment, at all times, of union musicians. It speaks to you all, union men and women, and it requests your co-operation and assistance. Many of you take much interest in social affairs, and delight in dances. Many of you belong to various fraternal organizations and social clubs, who give dances and other functions. Many of you are on the committees arranging for these entertainments, and to your credit, be it said, many of you do always insist on union music being employed. But there are others who sometimes forget their unionism, when the organization is of a fraternal or social nature. There are many who not only allow non-union musicians to be employed, but do not hesitate to attend these non-union dances, and often defend the employment of "scab" music. To these, chiefly, is the announcement of the Musicians' Union, published in another column of this paper, addressed, which asks you

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SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR MISSION  
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**"YOUR HAT STORE"**  
Union Made Hats of the Highest Quality  
and Style at prices far below the present  
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SAN FRANCISCO  
"A Hat to fit your head and pocketbook."

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
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all to make unto yourselves a "golden rule," which says: "Don't Dance to Scab Music," because an injury to one is the concern of all. It endeavors to impress upon you the rule that "whenever music is required in your social or fraternal organizations, or at any other time or place, always insist on having union musicians, because we must help each other." The fight for union music is a never-ending one. It must be kept up perpetually, and it needs your help. You, members of the various union crafts, can help it along and your assistance will always be appreciated. Agitate it in your organizations, and on all committees, and good results must follow.

#### ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum will present a great new show next week. Nellie V. Nichols, recognized throughout the land as an actress of exceptionally fine quality, who excels in character portrayals, song and story, will appear in an entirely new act, which has won golden opinions from all sorts of people. She is sure of an enthusiastic welcome, for she is an immense favorite with Orpheum audiences. "Last Night" is the title of one of the merriest and most melodious musical comedies of the season, and has as its principal ingredient that excellent comedian, Earl Cavanagh, who, assisted by Anna Francis, Earl Miller and several congenial companions, succeed in making it a pleasing recollection that will linger in the memory of theatre-goers indefinitely. Bert Hanlon is an eccentric, singing and talking comedian, whose songs, although mere musical recitations, enable him to do a fine piece of comedy acting. His patter is original and he delivers it in a sure-fire manner. Oliver Smith and Company will appear in "A Touch in Time," an admirable example of what a comedy should be. The scene is placed in a handsomely furnished apartment, in which a pearl necklace is responsible for most of the difficulties which beset the characters. A clever act will be presented by the Warner and Amoros Trio, called "Love's Follies." Primarily these people are jugglers, but not in regular classification. Their performance is surrounded with Bohemian atmosphere, supplemented by some exceedingly good music and a bit of clever acting. An aerial apparatus, made to resemble an enormous pincenez and hung before a black cyclorama, will be used by Emil and Willie for the introduction of their latest novelty, called "Just a Pair of Eye-

glasses." The bridge is placed on the bar of the trapeze and in the frames Emil and Willie present an astounding and extraordinary routine. Baxley and Porter will contribute an act which is arranged solely for amusement purposes and is thoroughly successful in its object. The only holdover in this remarkable bill will be Bothwell Browne and his Bathing Beauties, and the Browne Sisters in their successful Twentieth Century Revue.

#### DO YOU KNOW THAT

Water just leaking drop by drop wastes

15 gallons per day,

105 gallons per week,

5,475 gallons per year.

Water leaking through one-fourth inch aperture wastes

17,425 gallons per day,

121,975 gallons per week,

6,360,125 gallons per year.

Water leaking through one-half inch aperture wastes

70,488 gallons per day,

493,416 gallons per week,

25,728,120 gallons per year.

#### BARBERS.

At the regular meeting on June 7th of the Barbers' Local Union No. 148, it was decided to stage a rally and demonstration in favor of Sunday closing at Trinity Center, Twenty-third street, near Mission, on Sunday, June 13th, at 7:30 p. m. The union will provide a special speaker to advance arguments in favor of the recent move. Frank Carroll Giffen, director of music for the Center, has secured special music. He will feature a trio from the opera "Attila" and solos by Mrs. Frances Chamberlain Duncan, noted contralto of Tacoma, and Glenn Chamberlain, well-known tenor of the Redpath circuit. All union men are urged to be present and help advance the Sunday-closing movement.

#### DEATHS.

The following trade unionists passed away last week: Charles P. Schiller of the riggers and stevedores; Nicholas J. Morrissey of the marine firemen, Eugene J. Duffey of the plumbers, Bernard R. Braun of the Typographical.

The union label is the inspiration, the guidepost, and the rallying point of the energetic and conscientious women in every community.

## BENDER SHOE CO.

### "The Family Shoe Store"

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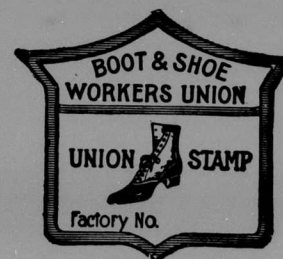


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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

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Disputes Settled by Arbitration  
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship  
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public  
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers  
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

## Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

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Collis Lovey, General President  
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

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Ivory Soap Flakes  
P. & G.—The White  
Naphtha Soap  
Star Soap  
Star Naphtha  
Washing Powder  
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### Three Directors from Employees

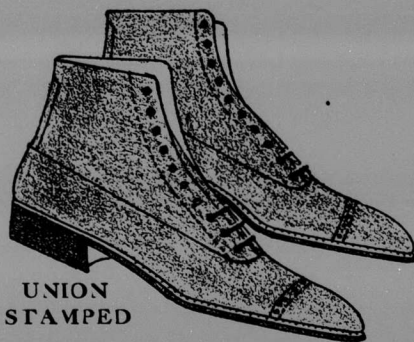
Absolutely without precedent in the United States, three members of the Board of Directors of the Procter & Gamble Company are selected by its Employees.

These three directors are elected by popular vote from the ranks of the Employees.

We believe this is the first time that Employees have enjoyed outright such a direct and real participation in the management of a business.



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Every Day  
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## ANTI-JAP MEASURE.

Senator J. M. Inman of Sacramento, one of the foremost opponents of the Japanese in California, explained the provisions of the proposed initiative measure designed to prevent aliens from owning land in California to the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night. Following Inman's address practically every delegate pledged himself to obtain signatures to insure the measure being placed on the ballot at the November 2 election.

## PILEDRIVERS' ELECTION.

The annual election of officers of Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dockbuilders' Local No. 34, was held on May 28th, and resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Don Cameron; First Vice-President, J. D. Barnes; Second Vice-President, Dan Kain; Secretary-Treasurer, A. L. McDonald; Business Agent, Martin Zehler; Trustees, Dan McGilvery, Dan Kain, N. A. McPherson; Delegates to International Convention, J. D. Barnes, Dan McGilvery, Don Cameron; Delegates to State Federation of Labor, P. P. Henry, Dan Kain; Delegates District Council of Carpenters, J. D. Barnes, Don Cameron, A. L. McDonald; Delegates to Building Trades Council, Martin Zehler, Tom Roberts, Dan McGilvery, T. J. Wheeler, J. D. Barnes, Don Cameron, Pat Hennessey,

C. S. Thornburg, Dan Kain; Delegates to Water Front Federation, Don Cameron, R. G. Collins, Dan Kain; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Willis; Conductor, Lew Morris; Warden, Edward Cupman. The principal officers re-elected were incumbents, the president being elected to serve the twelfth consecutive term. Secretary McDonald was re-elected by a vote of 3 to 1, and Zehler elected to Business Agent by a vote of 2 to 1.

## ANTI-VACCINATION PETITION.

An initiative measure providing that "Vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall not be compulsory in any educational institution or public employment" is being circulated in the bay district by the Public School Protective League. The campaign is State-wide to place the constitutional amendment on the November ballot. Dr. L. P. Crutcher, president of the league, is a practicing physician and former president of the Board of Education of Long Beach. He said:

"The proposed law does not in any way attempt to interfere with vaccination or any other form of medical practice. It seeks only to prevent compulsion in these matters."

A mandate is what a party has over its candidates.

## HOW TO TREAT PROFITEERS.

By A. Victim.

Profiteering, like war, has upset all my previous ideals of social justice and good government.

There was a time when, in my gentleness of soul and goodness of heart, I thought capital punishment to be inhuman and a survival of ancient barbarism.

But I have changed my mind about that.

Only two or three summers ago, I could in this glorious golden climate sit down to the breakfast table in any well appointed lunch room, filled with odors of flowers and sights of white linen and tumblers of ice water, and order a fine and luscious Imperial melon, fit for a king, and served to the queen's taste with cracked ice, and all it would cost for this item on the bill of fare might be the democratic sum of five or ten cents according to the style of the place. Those were the days I lived for little or nothing like a prince, and wished the whole world royally well, whether they be tramps or millionaires.

So came the war and profiteering, and gone are the days of dolce far niente in the land of eternal sunshine and good living.

This morning, I sat down at a long wooden counter, with nary a napkin or a glass of water even, much less stacks of bread and butter, free of charge as of yore, and called for my melon. It was a hot, measly little scrub hailing from a place four hundred miles this side of Imperial Valley, and the tax on it was two bits or a quarter of a dollar.

I felt like a ransomed beggar, and turned Bolshevik right then and there.

The ugly price and the still uglier surroundings were the turning points in my illusion. As stated, I have reversed all my notions about capital punishment and barbaric government.

I am now determined to devote the rest of my life in devising ways and means of killing profiteers according to law and order.

I mean to have enacted a law providing that any person whatsoever who shall be found increasing the price of melons, or any other thing sold or kept for sale, by as much as one per centum over the price of April 6, 1917, without at the same time increasing the wages of his employees at the same rate, shall be deemed guilty of profiteering and subject to cruel and unusual punishment.

I once paid a dollar to the movie man to see a picture of the Turks crucifying Armenians on the deserts of Syria. That picture has given me the only idea worth while when considering the punishment to be meted out to profiteers.

Hereafter I shall not be at all squeamish about paying as high as five dollars a throw, can I but enjoy similar pictures of suspended profiteers decorating the telegraph poles along the trans-continental railways that transport these thousands upon thousands of cars of melons that are raising such a big crop of American billionaires.

California will never become humanized and civilized again until this heroic treatment is administered to our mad profiteers in melons.

## LABOR NOT SCARCE.

A. L. Rose, director of City College student employment office, takes issue with the farm shortage reports. He says:

"The talk about the shortage of farm labor and the consequent scarcity of food is being discounted at this college. We have 150 students, 80 of whom are experienced farm workers. They have applied for farm work, but to date we have had not one demand for such labor.

"We are beginning to believe there is more talk than fact in these stories about the shortage of labor."

What has become of Colonel House? In what house is he now? We know it is not the ruling house.

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